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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/867,907

05/30/2001

David Blight

035451-0122 (3605.Palm)

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26371

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06/12/2006

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EXAMINER

SHARMA, SUJATHA R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

DATE MAILED: 06/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AFFIDAVIT AND DECLARATION

1. The declaration filed on 11/12/04 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Parry reference due to missing signature.
2. However, upon approval of the petition under 37 CFR 1.47(a), it is suggested that the applicant resubmit the declaration under 37 CFR 1.131.

Response to Amendment

3. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Parry reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897).
4. The office has not received the following papers, as indicated by the applicant in the unsigned declaration, as evidence of conception before the effective date of the Parry reference.
 - a) A copy of an electronic mail message dated February 22, 2001 from Senior Patent Attorney Henry Ohab of Palm, Inc. to Alistair Chan of Foley & Lardner LLP. The message had attached an Invention Disclosure Form and a document describing the subject matter of the '907 application.
 - b) A copy of the Invention Disclosure Form referred to in a), indicating a date of conception of January 30, 2001 on page 2, section 3.

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c) A copy of the document referred to in a) describing the subject matter of the &907 application.

Therefore in view of the above arguments, the prior art still applies and the rejection discussed in the previous office action mailed 5/27/04 and as discussed below is considered proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 6,11,17 recites the limitation "the estimated position" in line 1. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Further claim, 6,11,17 are directed to sending a reply to the location service indicating an incorrect estimated position. However it is unclear how this determination is performed. In order to determine that the estimated position is incorrect, there is a need for a comparative element and the claims do not provide for this comparative element.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 1-5,7-10,12-16,18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcea [US 6,728,545] in view of Negishi [US 5,974,330].

Regarding claims 1,7,12,18,24, Belcea discloses a method of computing location of a mobile terminal in a wireless telecommunication terminal. Belcea further discloses a method of

- gathering a list of addresses of nearby devices in communication with a network by the mobile device; see col. 5, lines 39- col. 6, line 5

However, he does not disclose a method of

- sending a location request to location service accessible through the network accessed wirelessly by the mobile device;
- accessing a database of known device;
- correlating the list of addresses with zone information of the database;

Negishi, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a method of determining the location of a mobile terminal based on the identification received by a base station. Negishi, further discloses a method of

- sending a location request to host/location service accessible through the network accessed wirelessly by the mobile device; col. 2, lines 14-64, col. 4, line 55 – col. 5, line 3
- accessing a database of known device; see col. 5, lines 4-8
- correlating the list of addresses with zone information of the database; col. 2, lines 14-26 and col. 5, lines 34-51

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Therefore it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Negishi to Belcea in order to obtain an approximate position of the mobile station.

Regarding claim 2, Negishi further discloses a method of receiving from the host/location service an estimated position of the mobile device. See col. 4, lines 1-27 and col. 5, lines 4-51

Regarding claims 3,8,13, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the location information includes a text-based description. See Fig. 3, col. 4, lines 1-27 and col. 5, lines 4-51

Regarding claims 4,9,15, Negishi discloses a method of providing an approximate position of the mobile device to the location service. See col. 4, lines 1-27 (where the current position of the mobile device is within 100 m thus indicating an approximate position of the mobile unit relative to the serving base station].

Regarding claims 5,10,16, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the approximate position is determined by a global positioning system (GPS) device. See col. 4, lines 1-27.

Regarding claim 14, Negishi further discloses a method wherein the location estimation includes a graphical description of the mobile device location. See col. 5, lines 4-51.

Regarding claim 23, Negishi discloses a method wherein the estimated position of the wireless device is provided on a graphical map. See col. 5, lines 34-42.

7. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belcea [US 6,728,545] and Negishi [US 5,974,330] in view of Parry [2002/0164997].

Regarding claim 19, Belcea and Negishi disclose all the limitations as claimed. However, they do not disclose a method of including a bluetooth transceiver in the wireless device.

Parry, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the use of bluetooth transceiver in the wireless device. See page 3, paragraph 28.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the above teachings of Parry to modified Belcea in order to provide wireless interconnectivity of a wide range of devices without the use of cables.

Regarding claim 20, Parry further discloses the wireless device to include an IEEE 802.11 transceiver. See page 3, paragraph 28.

Regarding claim 21, Parry discloses a method wherein the at least one other device includes a printer. See page 2, paragraph 26.

Regarding claim 22, Parry discloses a method wherein the at least one other device includes a computer. See page 2, paragraph 27.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Tanibayashi [US 7,010,306] Location information notifying method and location
information notifying apparatus

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sujatha Sharma whose telephone number is 571-272-7886. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7.30am - 4.00pm.

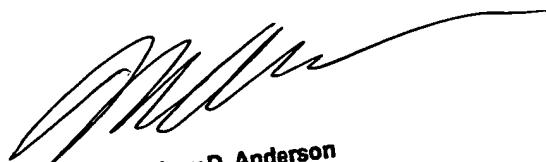
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Sujatha Sharma
June 6, 2006



Matthew D. Anderson
Supervisory Patent Examiner